# Cambria Freeman.

J. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance

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**The Cambria Freeman**

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

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One copy, one year, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, - - - - - 1 00
One copy, three months, - - - - 50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions will after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, a year.

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Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.



**EBENSBURG FOUNDRY**

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Ivins, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

*STOVE, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,* of the latest and most approved patterns

THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at lower prices than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

As only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

*Sole Agent for Cambria County,*

who can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastenings yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869. 6m.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869.-tf.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864 and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.

Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

**1870. Summer. 1870.**

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

**Tin, Sheet-Iron,**

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

**SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c,**

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

**Spear's Anti-Dust**

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

*EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,*

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

**Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys**

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH BUYERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

**HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.**

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops. Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**HEATING AND COOK STOVES**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE**

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

**ALTOONA, PA.**

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FRANK D. STORM, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, opposite Colonade Row. (my.5.)


## The Poet's Department.

### GREEN APPLES.

Pull down the bough, Bob! Isn't this fun?
Now give it a shake, and—here goes one!
Now put your thumb up to the other, and see
If it isn't as mellow as mellow can be!
I know by the stripe
It must be ripe!
That's one apiece for you and me.

Green, are they? Well, no matter for that!
Sit down on the grass, and we'll have a chat,
And I'll tell you what old Parson Bute
Said last Sunday of unripe fruit.
"Life," says he,
"Is a beautiful tree,
Heavily laden with beautiful fruit.

"For the youth there's love, just streaked with red,
And great joys hanging just over his head—
Happiness, honor, and great estate,
For those who patiently work and wait;
Blessings," said he,
"Of every degree,
Ripening early and ripening late.

"Take them in season, pluck and eat,
And the fruit is wholesome, the fruit is sweet;
But, oh, my friends!" here he gave a rap
On his desk, like a regular thunder-clap,
And made such a bang,
Old Deacon Lang
Woke up out of his Sunday nap.

"Green fruit," he said, "God would not bless;
But half life's sorrow and bitterness,
Half the evil, and ache, and crime,
Came from tasting before their time
The fruits Heaven sent."
Then on he went
To his fourthly and fifthly—wasn't it prime?

But I say, Bob, we fellows don't care
So much for a mouthful of apple or pear;
But what we like is the fun of the thing,
When fresh wind blows and hang birds bring
Home grubs, and sing
To their young ones, a-swing
In their basket-nest, tied up by a string.

I like apples in various ways;
They're first-rate roasted before the blaze
Of a winter's fire; and, oh, my eyes!
Aren't they nice, though, made into pies!
I scarce ever saw
One, cooked or raw,
That wasn't good for a boy of my size!

But shake your fruit from the orchard tree,
And the tune of the brook, and the hum of the bee,
And the chipmonks chippering every minute,
And the clear sweet note of the gray little linnet,
And the grass and the flowers,
And the Summer hours,
And the flavor of sun and breeze are in it.

But this is a hard one! Why didn't we
Leave them another week on the tree?
Is yours as bitter? Give us a bite;
The pulp is tough, and the seeds are white,
And the taste of it puckers
My mouth like a sucker's!
I vow I believe the old parson was right!

## Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

### THE PAPERLESS MAN.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"No, sir! I don't want noth'n o' the kind. In the first place, I hain't got the money; and the next place, if I had the money, I wouldn't have none o' your papers."

So spoke Titus Closely, in answer to a man who had called to see if he would like to subscribe for a newspaper. Said man kept a store in the neighboring village, and was also the postmaster; and he had made arrangements to add to his business by establishing a newspaper agency.

"I can furnish you with any paper you may like," he explained to Mr. Closely, "and I can furnish it cheaper than you can get it any other way, because by buying of me you will save postage. I shall have papers devoted to the interests of the Family; papers for the Farmers; papers for the Mechanic; and papers for both young and old; and, in short, I may assure you that any one of them would be worth more to you than I propose to ask. Ask your wife what she thinks. You have no idea what vast amount of information you will find."

Nancy Closely wanted a paper; but her husband said—

"O, bother! I don't want it, I tell ye. I've got as much as I can do to look arter my farm; and, if Nancy and the children want to read, they can get tracts of the minister."

"Your neighbor, Deepwater, has subscribed for two papers," said the agent. "He will take a pleasant, high-toned literary paper for his family, and a paper devoted to Art, Science and Agriculture for himself."

"The more fool he!" cried Titus Closely, contemptuously. "John Deepwater can't afford it no more'n I can. My farm's bigger and better'n his is; and I tell ye flat an' square, 'at I hain't got no three dollars to throw away for a newspaper."

"But—Titus—"

"Shut up, Nancy! I tell ye, I don't want it."

And Nancy closed her lips, and the agent went his way; and Titus Closely went forth to plow his ground with a great old wooden plow which his father and grandfather had used before him.

And time passed on. The newspaper agency was established at the village post-office; but Titus did not patronize it. He felt that he had a principle at stake. He had said he wouldn't—and he wouldn't! But in one thing he was consistent; he would not allow his wife or children to borrow papers of his neighbor Deepwater if he knew it.

One evening Titus Closely and his wife took tea, by invitation, with neighbor Deepwater.

"I declare, Nancy," said Titus, on their way home, "Prudence Deepwater beats all creation for cooking, don't she? I'd no idea she was such a hand at it. I wonder where she got them fresh strawberries."

"She preserved them herself," answered Nancy.

"O—git eout! Them wasn't preserved—they was fresh as new picked."

"It is the way they were fixed, Titus."

"Eh! can you do it?"

"I could if I had her paper."

"Her paper?"

"Yes. She found the recipe in the newspaper. And that's where she learned how to do most all her nice cooking."

Titus changed the subject of conversation.

Autumn came, and the Agricultural Fair was held in an adjoining town.—Titus went over with a yoke of what he considered very fine oxen; but he found when the exhibition came off, that he was very far behind the times. New breeds, of which he had known nothing, had been introduced, and his own animals were not deemed worthy of notice.

"Whew!" whistled Titus, as he sat in his kitchen, with a crumpled report of the Awarding Committees in his hand. A friend had given him a printed document. "John Deepwater has got the premium for sheep. By hookey! I'll bet I clip more wool'n he does next season."

"Because you've got more sheep," suggested Nancy. But wait and see. The new breed which he has procured is a very valuable one."

"Bah! Think what it cost him: fifty dollars for a pair on 'em!"

"Git eout!"

"Prudence told me so. John Deepwater saw so many flattering accounts of those sheep in his paper that he knew it would be safe to invest."

Titus referred again to the Report.

"Hello! I'm blessed if Polly Downer hasn't got the first premium for cheese—five dollers!"

"Yes," said Nancy. "She was telling me about her cheeses. She found out how to make them in her paper. I tell ye, Titus, it's a good thing to have a good newspaper. I wish you'd—"

"Bah! Don't talk to me!" And Titus threw down the Report, and retired from the kitchen in disgust.

The winter passed; and the spring's work was done; and the time for sheep-sheering came. Titus Closely sheared one hundred and fifty sheep, and obtained therefrom not quite six hundred pounds of wool, being less than an average of four pounds to the sheep.

"Titus, didn't I tell you that neighbor Deepwater's sheep would prove by far the most profitable? It costs no more to keep one of his splendid animals than it does to keep one of ours. And then his lambs are heavier; and his mutton is—"

"Stop yer gab, Nance! I know what you're pitchin at: Its one of them tarnal papers! Let John Deepwater go it, if he wants to. I've got more wool'n he has."

"And you wintered more than twice as many sheep as he did."

"Shet up! will ye?"

Nancy was silent. But the end was not yet.

After the haying had been done, Mr. Deepwater and his wife called over and took tea, and spent the evening, with Titus and Nancy.

In the course of conversation Prudence told Nancy many new things which she had learned of household mysteries, while Mr. Deepwater talked to his host of the great improvements which were being made in agriculture And Titus was interested in spite of himself, though he tried to appear otherwise.

"By the way, Titus," said John Deepwater, late in the evening, "when you get ready to sell your wool, I think I can recommend you to a good market."

"Much obleeged, John; but I've sold."

"Sold? To whom?"

"To Saddler & Ryder, of Brinkton."

"Did they come for it?"

"Yes. Old Saddler came himself."

"What did he pay you?"

"Thirty cents."

"Thirty cents?—thirty cents a *pound?*"

"Yes."

"Goodness mercy, John! You didn't sell your whole clip at that price?"

"Ye-e-s. Why?"

"*Why?*—Why—wool, like yours, is worth forty-five cents; and I was authorized by Mr. Fairman to offer you that price for your clip. You must have had over five hundred pounds?"

"Yes," said Titus, gaspingly, "I sold five hundred and seventy."

"But—didn't you know that wool had risen in value?"

"No. Mr. Saddler said thirty cents was all 'twas worth."

"Mr. Saddler deceived you. But you should have watched the Market Reports. Don't you notice them in the paper?"

"I—I—don't take no paper."

"I declare, Titus, I'm sorry for you.—But it can't be helped now."

Mr. Deepwater saw how badly his friend was feeling, and he said no more.

When the company had gone, Titus Closely took down his old slate from its peg by the side of the looking glass, and began to cipher. The difference between thirty and forty-five was fifteen; and fifteen multiplied by five hundred and seventy gave a product of eighty-five dollars and fifty cents!

On the following morning Titus Closely went to the village, and subscribed for two papers—one for himself, and one for his wife; and in time he came to regard the Newspaper as one of the greatest institutions of the age.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Peter Ferguson tried to open a box of nitro-glycerine in Denver with a crowbar, and now it is believed by his most intimate personal friends that he has emigrated to China—although a piece of undershirt and a necktie have been found, with a shinbone and three toe-nails, about forty miles out of Denver.

### HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

In the spring of 1861, a young man came down from Vermont, where he had been engaged in school teaching and obtained a situation as salesman with a merchant doing quite a snug business in one of our inland cities. In a very short time the youth proved himself to be not only an expert and accomplished business man, but a gentleman—kind, affable and polished; and, withal, patient and long suffering under the dire infliction of purchasers' whims and caprices. Only one fault had the employer to find. After a time he fancied that his new salesman was inclined to be a little too lax in concealing chance defects in goods, and at length he came to the conclusion that the trouble was chronic. He called it a "lamentable want of care and circumspection;" and his patience was sorely tried when he saw fabrics put back upon the shelves which might have been sold.

One day a gentleman and lady entered the store in quest of cloth. They had been appointed by a society to procure the material for one hundred suits of underclothing for a company of volunteers who were going to Washington in response to the President's call for more men. The lady had traded with the new salesman, and him she now sought.

"Ah, we have just the article," volunteered the proprietor, who stood near.—"George, go down in the cellar and bring up a bolt of that fine Middlesex flannel."

The young man went down and brought up the flannel—a bolt containing fifty yards—and there were six more of the same sort which they could have cheap, the merchant said.

The lady examined the textures of the fabric and pronounced it satisfactory.

"You know," she said to the salesman, "what we want this for. We do not wish to send our noble volunteers away upon their errand of devotion poorly provided for. There is much poor cloth in the market—stuff manufactured—which will hardly hold together after it is put on for wear. You can warrant this?"

"No, madam, I cannot."

"But you believe it to be firm and good—suitable for that purpose?"

The young man saw that the eyes of his employer were upon him, and he knew that his place depended upon his answer. But he could not be base and deceitful.

"I am sorry to be forced to tell you, madam, that the goods are not such as I can recommend. But we have flannel which I can safely warrant."

And in the end the lady and her friend purchased two hundred yards of good cloth.

As soon as the customers were gone, the merchant opened his battery of wrath. The young man boldly defended himself; and when he declared that he would never knowingly or willingly deceive a customer, he was told that his services were no longer required.

George A. enlisted in the very company for which the flannel had been purchased, and very soon it was whispered among those who had known him at the store—and they were by far the greater portion of his customers—why he had left.

In July, of 1862, George came home wounded; and as his injured limb promised to be for some time weak, he got his discharge. While he was looking around for employment, the lady who had bought the flannel for the soldiers came to him and offered to advance him money with which to set up business for himself.—After a great deal of persuasion and friendly assurance, on the part of quite a large number of the old customers, he accepted the offer.

And behold the result. The young merchant very soon became known throughout the town as the man who would sacrifice his place rather than wrong or deceive a customer. And it was known, too, why he had left the store of Mr. S Before the snows of winter came George A. was accounted one of the most successful merchants in the place; and when the first of the year came, Mr. S., the shrewd and "circumspect" man, had shelves loaded with shop worn goods and shoddy, bought on credit, while upon his desk lay a number of Notary's missives, giving information of notes, in bank, protested!

MANY an amusing incident occurred during the recent encampment of the Toledo Knights Templar at Put-in-Bay, one of which is related as follows: On the occasion of the visit of the Sir Knights to Sandusky, on the steamer Evening Star, on their return the waters of Lake Erie were a little rough, and several of the passengers—excursionists from Forest commenced to "heave up Jonah."—One of the Knights went up to a sea-sick passenger who was leaning over the anchor, and inquired—"Well, captain, are you sick?" The fellow turned around, and with a look of injured innocence which it is impossible to describe, asked—"You d—d fool, do you think I'd puke in fun?"—[Toledo Blade.

—A Western paper tells this story: By a singular coincidence a pair of egg merchants at Independence, Iowa, last week unintentionally became poulterers on a large scale. The porter suddenly heard a noise in the store-room, where there were 60.000 dozen of eggs packed away preparatory to be shipped east, and on going to see what was the matter, found 720,000 chickens running about the floor. They had been hatched by the heat.

### HAPPY NANCY'S SECRET.

There once lived in an old brown cottage a solitary woman. She was known everywhere from village to village, by the name of 'Happy Nancy.' She had no money, no family, no relatives, and was half blind, quite lame and very crooked. There was no comeliness in her and yet there, in the homely deformed body, the great God, who loves to bring strength out of weakness, has set his royal seal.

"Well, Nancy, singing again?" would the chance visitor say, as he stopped at her door.

"O yes, I am forever at it."

"I wish you would tell me your secret, Nancy. You are alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant surrounding you; what is the reason you're so happy?"

"Perhaps it's because I havn't anybody but God," replied the old creature looking upward. "You see, rich folks like you depend upon their familes and their houses, they've got to be thinking about their business, of their wives and children; and then they're always mighty afraid of troubles ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see 'cause I leave all to the Lord. I think, well, it He can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars shining night after night, and make my garden things come up season after season, he can take care of such a poor thing as I am and so you see I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me."

"Well, but Nancy suppose a frost comes after your fruit trees are all in blossom, and your plants out; suppose"—

"But I don't suppose. I never can suppose. I don't want to suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right.—That's what makes you people unhappy; you're all the time supposing. Now, why can't you wait till the suppose comes and then make the best of it?"

"Ah, Nancy, it is pretty certain you'll get to Heaven, while a great many of us, with all our worldly wisdom, will have to stay out."

"There you are at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head, "always looking out for some black cloud. Why, if I were you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him in'o my heart. He'll do you a desperate sight of mischief."

She was right. We do take the demon of care, of distrust, of melancholy forboding, of ingratitude, right into our heart. We canker every pleasure with gloomy fear of coming ill. We seldom trust that blessing will enter, or hail them when they come. We should be more child-like to our Heavenly Father; believe in His love, confide in His wisdom, and not in our own; and, above all wait till the "suppose" comes, and make the best of it. Depend upon it, earth would seem an Eden, if you would follow Happy Nancy's rule, and never give place in your bosom to imaginary evils.

WONDERFUL BEAR STORY.—The Lake City (Minn.) Leader tells the following remarkable story:

"One day last week a little son of Mrs. Thos. Harney, some eight or nine years old, while out rambling in the fields and up and down the bluffs, some four or five miles out of town on the Hazlett Cooley road, discovered an old bear with several cubs following her, and had a series of adventures with her, which are, to say the least, astonishing almost beyond degree. When he first discovered the old bear, she came up to a spring as anybody else might do, to get a drink of water.—When she went away he noticed she had some very small cubs with her, and following her he managed to capture two that straggled behind, being unable to keep up with the rest of the family. He ran back with these some eighty rods before her bearship missed her children, when the old lady came tearing back after them, affectionately putting her arms around the youngster, thereby gently prevailing upon him to release the two kidnapped members of her family, which she immediately coaxed away. Nothing daunted, however, the young hero pursued closely after them, and when the little family stopped to take dinner, the boy bravely went up and patronizingly patted her ladyship's back without her deigning the slightest recognition in return. Subsequently he captured another of the cubs and had taken it nearly half a mile and into an open field, when he saw the old bear after him again. A wagon was standing near at hand, and the youngster made tracks for that, tossed the cub into it, and was about to get in himself, when Mrs. Bruin came up, raising her arm and with one affectionate slap took off his pantaloons as clean as if he had been sitting on nitro-glycerine. The boy, however, went into the wagon and the cub out of it, when his mother again very kindly took him back to his little brothers and sisters. The truthfulness of the above may be relied upon and we think, take it all and all, is about as strange a specimen of the freaks of a wild animal's disposition, under trying circumstances, as we ever remember to have heard."

A NEW YORK editor recently wrote that Olive Logan had sprained her ankle. Imagine his astonishment when the types made him say that that fair but independent spinster had "married her uncle."

### Spotted Tail Mourns the Death of his Favorite Squaw.

It will be remembered that during Spotted Tail's visit to the East, his beloved "Wawonaissa" sickened and died. He reached the Whetstone Agency, the headquarters of his tribe, two days after she was buried and immediately had the remains disinterred. A correspondent says it was a painful sight to see the profound and bitter grief which took possession of the chief as he looked upon the dead face of her he had loved so truly and so well.

Over the unusually stoical features of the stern warrior, great tears coursed like a torrent, while his broad breast heaved with its great agony. He caught the inanimate form in his brawny arms, calling her by all the endearing names by which he had been wont to awake the lovelight in her dark eyes in days agone, while he rained hot, passionate kisses upon the dusky marble of her dear, dead face. At the time the gentleman from whom we derive our information left Whetstone, Spotted Tail was giving expressions to his grief in a manner peculiar to his people. All the presents and trinkets of every sort which he had received while on his eastern journey he buried, affirming that they were "bad medicine" and in some way responsible for the death of his wife.—Many of these presents were of great value, yet we understand that he reserved not a vistage of any gift made him while absent on the journey spoken of.

He has also discarded all his feathers, ornaments and clothing of every sort, except the breech-clout, and subjects himself to all sorts of personal discomforts and humilation. He has smeared his body with grease and filth of one sort and another, and larcerated his person with knives, sharp sticks, etc., until he is a frightful sight to behold. Anon he will stand with his arms folded across his chest, gazing at the sun for two hours at a time, while not a muscle of his body moved an atom; he will clasp his hands before him, and with eyes bent on the ground, he will commence a mournful chant which he will keep up for an hour or two; this is followed by the throwing himself upon the ground, where he will roll and tumble about in a perfect paroxysm of rage until he becomes completely exhausted, when he falls asleep, only to repeat the routine of his mourning upon awaking. Since his return home he has not washed himself once, and as the dirt in which rolls readily adheres to the grease with which his body is smeared, it can readily be immagined what a filthy condition he is in.

Thus mourns the untutored savage for the loved and lost; and rude, uncouth, and even rediculous as are his expressions of grief, they are none the less sincere and heartfelt, and therefore entitled to our respect, if not our approval.

### A Cape May Incident.

AN AMBITIOUS MAMMA AFTER AN IMAGINARY LORD.

Not many days ago their was a rather "loud" woman down here, says the Cape May Wave, rich and vulgar, swooping around with her daughter and putting on more airs than you could grind out of a hand organ. One man, who was disgusted at the aristocratic pretensions of the couple, thought he would have a little fun at their expense. So one day he pointed out a good looking fellow who was passing the hotel and mentioned to the woman, in a sort of careless off-hand way, that the good looking fellow was a lord, who had just arrived in the country, and was stopping for a while at Cape May. This woman, you understand, wanted an introduction, so that she could set her daughter to work to rope in this scion of a noble house. The stranger was presented the next evening in the parlor; and this designing being of a mamma began to gush right over him.

She kept on exclaiming how much she had always admired the English nobility, and how much she longed to see them in their own beautiful homes; and then she asked this man if he did not sometimes long for his island home, and hate the society of the vulgar Americans, and sigh for his high-born companions! At last the man turned around and said she must have made a mistake; he didn't care a red cent for aristocracy; and he had no island home, for he came from Germany; and he had no high-born companions, unless some of his friends were born in a garret. So this woman rose right up and pranced out to the fellow who introduced her to the aristocrat, and she said:

"See here! I thought you said that man was a lord!"

"So he is," was the reply; "he is the *land*-lord of the Dutch hotel around the corner there. Nice man, isn't he!"

Perhaps that woman won't souse that man under and hold him there the next time she catches him bathing in the surf. It won't surprise us at any time that he has been jammed full of red-hot hair-pins by a savage female, who crowned her performance by executing a Kickapoo war dance on his inanimate remains.

—John Fulton, of Newlin township, Chester county, recently cut down one of the largest willow trees ever heard of. It measured five feet in diameter at the stump, and contained eight and a half (8½) cords of wood. It stood for many years, casting its greatful shadow over Mr. Fulton's house and yard.

# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : AUG. 25, 1870.


### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

*Assembly*—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
*Sheriff*—WM. B. BONACKER, Johnstown.
*Commissioner*—FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Loretto.
*P. H. Director*—P. H. BERG, Cambria Twp.
*Auditor*—JOHN WAGNER, Chest Springs.
*Coroner*—JACOB A. HARROLD, Johnstown.
*Jury Com.*—ALEX. SKELLY, Summerhill Tp.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE RESIDENT COMMITTEE ROOMS, Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1870.

*To the Democracy of the several States:*

This Committee respectfully requests that it may be furnished, at as early a day as practicable, with the names and address of the members of the State Central Committee of each State in which elections are to be held this year.

It also requests that the Chairman of each such Committee will from time to time communicate with the undersigned, giving the condition, progress and needs of the campaign in his State, with such other information as may add to the efficiency of this Committee's action.

In this connection the Committee cannot forbear earnestly inviting the attention of democrats and conservatives throughout the country to the condition of their respective party organizations everywhere, and urging the high importance that such organizations in States, congressional districts, counties, etc., should be in thorough, effective, practical working order.

SAM. J. RANDALL, Chairman.

IT has been definitely arranged that the Democratic Congressional Conferees in this district shall meet at *Altoona*, on *Friday*, the 2d day of September next. The conferees from this county are Philip Collins, C. L. Pershing and Isaac Wike.

WE publish this week on our fourth page the Naturalization Law which was passed by the late Congress. The fifth and sixth sections of the act, in view of the style in which the Radical party manage elections, may be easily understood. The appointment of Commissioners under the fifth section and dividing them between the two parties is merely intended as a blind to conceal the aim of the sixth section. Under the latter section, the United States Marshals may appoint as many deputies as they see fit "to preserve order at the election" in all cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants. There is no provision made, however, that these deputies shall be equally divided detween the two parties. And herein consists the fraud of the bill. It is like all Radical legislation—deceptive and intended for party purposes.

COL. JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township, who is at present one of the Jury Commissioners of this county, was renominated for the same office by the *Rump* Removal Convention, which re-assembled at Cresson Springs on last Saturday.—Col. COOPER cannot *legally* be re-elected, inasmuch as the Act of Assembly of the 10th of April, 1867, contains the following explicit language on the subject:—"*But the same person or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years.*" This portion of the law has never been modified, so far as we know. A Jury Commissioner occupies precisely the same position as a Sheriff, who cannot be *his own successor*. JOSEPH CROUSE, under the legal advice of M'LAUGHLIN and ELDER, must therefore pick his removal flint once more and try it again.

WE desire to say distinctly and emphatically to the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* that he *lied*—under a mistake *perhaps*—when he intimated in his last issue that there was what he is pleased to call "*collusion*" between the editor of the *Freeman* and the editor of the *Alleghanian*. Both these papers are edited on the *square*, without any consultation or concert between their respective editors. It will soon be disclosed whether there is not plain, open and notorious "*collusion*" between the *Tribune* and its ancient and inveterate foe, the Johnstown *Democrat*.—Whenever it is "convenient," we ask the *Tribune* editor to inform us, as he proposes to do, what are the opinions of W. H. ROSE, Esq, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, on the removal question *in Johnstown*. Let the editor redeem his promise, and that right speedily, *if he can*. Inuendoes will not answer the purpose. We want *facts*.

HORACE GREELY is prominently spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Of course there is not the ghost of a chance for his election, and even if there was, the announcement that Grant has declared his preference for him would render his defeat certain. Grant tried his hand at this business in the recent North Carolina election, and even sent United States troops into that State to aid and assist Governor Holden to consummate his villainous schemes. The result was, that the Democrats carried the State by nearly *twenty thousand* majority and elected five out of the seven members of Congress and two-thirds of the members of the Legislature. This was the humiliating result of Grant's interference in North Carolina politics, and his advocacy of the election of Horace Greely for Governor of New York will effectually dispose of that gentleman's prospects and prove equally disastrous. After the election Horace Greely will know full well how to appreciate the political influence of the present national administration in New York politics at what it is really worth, and that will be found to be at a ruinous discount. Horace Greely will not be elected Governor of New York next No-

## Bully for Woodruff!

JOSEPH CROUSE'S Rump Removal Convention re-assembled at Cresson on last Saturday to nominate a candidate for Assembly, in place of Gen. POTTS, who had withdrawn, and also to nominate a county ticket in favor of the same project. A full report of the proceedings of the Convention will be found in another column, as furnished us by our special reporter. It will be seen that H. D. WOODRUFF, the editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, was nominated for Assembly. We will not this week enter into any detailed discussion of the causes which brought about this nomination. It has not created the least surprise or alarm either here or in Johnstown. Indeed it has been for some time anticipated, both here and in that place. This same H. D. WOODRUFF was the judge of the Democratic delegate election in the first ward of Conemaugh borough, in which he resides. He has always proclaimed himself (as the editor of his paper) to be the opponent of the removal issue, and on Saturday, the 6th instant, voted for and advocated in his own ward the election of two delegates *opposed* to the removal of the county seat. H. D. WOODRUFF came from Johnstown to Ebensburg on Sunday night, the day before the meeting of the Democratic County Convention, and on the next morning, the day of the meeting of the Convention, he was everywhere "loud, boisterous and turbulent of tongue" against the nomination of WM. H. ROSE, Esq, for Assembly and Capt. WM. B. BONACKER for Sheriff, and publicly declared in this town on that day in several places, that ROSE and BONACKER were both removal men, and that if they were nominated he, (WOODRUFF) would not support them on the distinct issue, as he *then* asserted, that they were for *removal* and that *he* was opposed to it. No man of any brains in Ebensburg or Johnstown, who had the least knowledge of the political aspirations of H. D. Woodruff ever since he came to this county from Perry county doubted his political aspirations. We are authorized by two leading and influential members of the Democratic party in this place to say, that H. D. WOODRUFF, on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention, was, as he thought he would be, a compromise candidate for Assembly at the hands of that Convention, on the distinct issue as proclaimed in Ebensburg by *himself*, that *he* was opposed to the removal and that *Rose* was in favor of it.—What can any honest man think of another man, who in twelve days will thus demoralize himself politically as a pretended honest man, on so important an issue as the removal of the county seat.

Woodruff has been for months, as we will hereafter prove, a double dyed traitor to the anti-removal cause, and he is now just where his natural instincts would lead him. We will not anticipate what he will say of himself in his next paper, nor do we fear it.

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the SLAVE
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave
And blasts them in their hour of might."

## A Couple of Nuts for the Removal Chipmucks to Crack.

**Messrs. Walters and Frits Decline the Honors (?) Tendered Them.**

It will be seen from the letters of Messrs. GEO. WALTERS and HIRAM FRITS, which we publish below, that they repudiate the honors (?) conferred on them by the late Removal Convention at Cresson.—This is not at all singular to those who know them. Mr. WALTERS is a gentleman of unsullied character. No man in Cambria county enjoys more fully the confidence of the public than he does.—Mr. FRITS also sustains a high reputation for honesty and integrity, and is not willing to sacrifice it in such a questionable cause. The Act of Assembly in reference to Jury Commissioners will compel the declination of Col. COOPER, and thus the famous Removal ticket will be "growing small by degrees *and beautifully less.*"

MR. WALTERS' LETTER.

WHITE TOWNSHIP, August 22, 1870.

*To* D. M'LAUGHLIN, Esq., *President of Removal Convention:*

Having just learned that I was nominated by the Convention over which you presided at Cresson, on Saturday last, for the office of County Commissioner, I beg leave to state that the nomination so made was without my authority, and is most respectfully declined.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE WALTERS.

MR. FRITS' LETTER.

SUSQUEHANNA TWP., August 22, 1870.

*To the Editor of The Alleghanian:*

I understand that a Convention composed of delegates favorable to the removal of the County Seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown assembled at Cresson on Saturday, the 20th inst., and placed me in nomination for Poor House Director. My name was used without my knowledge or consent. I have no sympathy with the movement, and respectfully decline the nomination. H. FRITS.

THE news from the seat of war is so confused that it is impossible to form a correct and intelligent view of the precise situation of affairs. It may be said, however, that no battle has been fought since Saturday, although the different divisions of the contending armies immediately confront each other. Various cable despatches tell us that the other great European powers are about to make a united effort at reconciliation between the contending parties. It is very certain, however, that before that will be done, with success at least, one more bloody battle must be fought, and even then their power to stop further bloodshed is extremely doubtful.

## A Calumny Rebuked.

In an editorial article which appeared in this paper last week, we saw proper to refer to the withdrawal of Gen. Potts as the removal candidate for Assembly. The writer of that article has known Mr. Potts longer and more intimately than has the editor of the *Tribune*. We made no charge nor even the slightest insinuation against the private character or personal standing of Gen. Potts. We could not do so even if we would, and no man who has an ordinary comprehension of the meaning of *words* would so construe our remarks. We do not assault any man's private character, but we *will* attack his position on any local or political question. The old adage, that "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is peculiarly applicable to the *Tribune* in this instance. He asserts that in our reference to the declination of Gen. Potts, we charged *crime* against him. Was a *crime* ever imputed to Gen. Potts, either in this county or elsewhere? We know that it never was; and would we be so silly, not to say utterly and criminally reckless, as to charge it against him *now*? We are incapable of doing so, and scorn the imputation. The sentence from our article, which the *Tribune* quotes as the basis of his unfounded and ungentlemanly allegation against us, had reference purely and exclusively to *political* considerations, as the controlling reason for the withdrawal of Gen. Potts from the canvass. It would be so understood by every man of ordinary intelligence who is not gifted with the *Tribune's* bad propensity purposely to misconstrue the plain and obvious meaning of the language of a political opponent. We repeat, that for James Potts, as a man and a citizen, we always did and always will entertain a feeling of honest respect and sincere regard. Let Gen Potts, if he needs a defender, secure the services of some other person than the veracious editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*.

RODERIC R. BUTLER is the name of a corrupt scoundrel who misrepresents the Greenville (Tennessee) district in Congress. During the last session he was deeply implicated in the disgraceful business of selling a West Point cadetship for his own private gain. He ought to have been promptly expelled, but his namesake (Ben. Butler) and other Radical leaders permitted him to retain his seat upon the preposterous plea that he had applied his ill-gotten gains towards effecting the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. But Roderic Random Butler has at length come to grief. Very recently, the officers of the proper department at Washington, became satisfied that Butler, true to his instincts, has been engaged in the laudable business of *forging* pension papers.—The following Washington dispatch of last Saturday tells the balance of the story, and foreshadows the deserved fate of a demagogue and swindler like R. R. Butler. We trust, through the operation of the law well and faithfully administered, he will never again disgrace Congress by his presence.

A dispatch from Tennessee announces that United States Marshal Riggs arrested Roderic Butler at Taylorville, in that State, on Wednesday. Butler, however, was not retained in custody, but the marshal released him under bonds to appear yesterday before Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court at Bristol, Tennessee. The nature of the papers sent from the court here were of such a character as to call for Butler's being bound over to appear before the District Court here at its next term, which opens in September. Upon his arrest, Butler asserted his innocence and his ability to clear up all charges.

## The Pope and King William.

The following is the letter addressed by the Pope to the King of Prussia, proposing mediation between the latter and the Emperor of France, and the reply of King William:

YOUR MAJESTY—In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of the God of Peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations and to stop the evils of their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence, by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen, also, to those I form for your majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870. A postscript adds: "I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:

MOST AUGUST PONTIFF—I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of Peace to be heard. How would my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt of the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am, with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship. WILLIAM.

—Johnny Steele, says the Titusville *Herald*, is now considered one of the steadiest and hardest working men on the creek.—He can do a job of teaming for less money in less time, and do it better, than any man in the business, and says he wishes the papers wouldn't "kill" him so often, nor state that he has "$20,000 lying loose in a New York bank." John also states that the stories of his marvelous expenditures have been greatly exaggerated; that he never had much money at one time, thanks to rascally agents and importuning friends. He is now happy and correspondingly virtuous.

## Disaster to MacMahon's Army.

A cable dispatch from London under date of August 16th, furnishes the following letter from General Bocher, commanding the Zouaves of MacMahon's divison, relative to the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, August 8.—Let us thank God, who has saved us from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health; but my heart is broken. I am overwhelmed at the fate of my poor officers and my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 65 officers, 47 were killed, wounded and missing.

At 7 A. M., they were full of life and ardor, and now all are killed. At 2 P. M., my unfortunate Lieut. Colonel Desporties, was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to press my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chiefs de battallion were shot dead, and a third is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauveux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. The bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty; the rest are in Heaven. All my adjutants and most of my sergeant majors shared the same fate.—The pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—but five left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under Gen. Sauveaul, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all that I had, all that remains is the clothes I wear, and 75f. in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. Gen. Caloon was killed. Robt. de Vogue killed.—Alfred de Grammont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own.

McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men egough. He was unable to cope with 100,000, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless he inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at 7:30 A. M. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we marched seventy kilometres, from the battle field to Saverne.—The last thirty six kilometres were got over during the night pell-mell, and without stopping or stepping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food, but we have arms, and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commisioned officers, and cannot be sent to action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasbourg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been captured.

INFALLIBILITY.—The Archbishop of Cincinnati fulfilled his promise of speaking to the public from Mozart Hall on Sunday last. He has disappointed the expectations of those who were anxious to see him occupy a resisting attitude on the Infallibility question. He sets at rest all charges made against freedom of debate in the Council, or attempts at pressure from the Pope or the majority. The intensity of the debate proved its freedom, and the opportunity was employed by some of the ablest men in the Church in presenting every possible objection and in the strongest light. It cannot be said hereafter that the dogma was declared without the most searching examination and discussion. All that human learning is capable of was brought to bear for and against, which the records of the Council will attest. The Archbishop, with undisguised candor and truthfulness, yields to the decision of his Church, as the good citizen does to the arbitrament of the ballot-box. He has no mental or other reservations or conditions in regard to the binding character of the dogma on the Catholic world. He makes it plain to the ordinary mind that the Pope has no more authority now than he ever possessed, and that it is only when he speaks by virtue of his office that he is obeyed as he always has been.

We can comprehend without confusion the difference between Salmon P. Chase writing a political letter and delivering an official opinion as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The one goes for what it is worth as the act of an individual—the other is in a human sense infallible—is the supreme law.—[Pittsburgh Post.

THE Radical Legislature of Indiana, in its last session, engrafted the following new idea on the election law of that State. The Inspectors of Elections, on receiving each ballot, are authorized to have the same numbered with figures corresponding with the number placed opposite to the name of the person who handed it in; consequently, by a subsequent examination, the particular ballot deposited by each voter, may be readily identified. This entirely does away with the idea of secrecy in reference to a man's vote. His ballot can be traced with unerring accuracy in all cases. It can be told with certainty for whom he votes. This plan, in effect, compels every man to vote an open ticket. As the original object of voting by ballot was to protect the voter from the prying curiosity of persons who might, from improper motives, endeavor to influence his vote, the Radicals in Indiana have announced their intention of controling the votes of all who can be reached through their necessities, or in any other manner.—This is a bold step, and it should command the attention of workingmen in all parts of the country. When the poor man's ballot is marked by order of his employer, the freedom of our elective franchise is gone, and when that is gone, the laborers of this nation is no better off, so far as their political rights are concerned, than those of Russia or Austria.—*Age.*

CARDINAL ANTONELLI has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium stating that the Holy See had heard that some of the bishops think that the apostolic constitution, including the dogma of infallibility proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council, July 18, is not obligatory upon the Church so long as it is not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says that every one should understand that this view is an error. The constitution was duly promulgated, and the Pontiff confirmed it. It was advertised in all usual places, and is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

CASTE AND COLOR—*The Morgan Highgate Nuptials.*—A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* says: "The quietness of Jackson, Mississippi, was broken in upon yesterday by the report that an amalgamation wedding was to take place—that a white State Senator was to take unto himself a wife of the darker hue. Many doubted the correctness of the report, while others were sanguine, having gained their information from reliable authority. The particulars, so far as I can learn, are as follows: A few days before the close of the session of the Legislature; Senator A. T. Morgan made his appearance in the gallery with Carrie V. Highgate, a colored school mistress, upon his arm. This naturally created a great stir among the representatives of the progressive party who occupied seats within the bar.—Many were the remarks made and glances cast. Several ladies, wives and daughters of Republicans, who were in the gallery at the time, retired in disgust. The Democrats sat quietly and enjoyed the sight, and the consternation the reality of their policy created among the opposition. Shortly after this occurrence, a Democratic Senator, in course of debate, referred to it. Morgan immediately arose and informed the gentleman he could not accuse him of inconsistency, as he would prove to him in future. True to his promise, he yesterday appeared in the Clerk's office and procured the necessary license to make the twain one. Armed with this document, he procured the services of Rev. Aaron Moore, colored Representative from Launderdale county, and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Lee, (colored) where Miss Highgate boarded, where the ceremony was performed at midnight. The "happy couple" then proceeded to the depot in a close hack, in which they remained until the train arrived to carry them on their bridal tour. Everything was done very quietly—the nuptials being witnessed only by a few friends. The bride is a Marylander by birth, and has been teaching a colored school in this city for some time. She is the niece of James Lynch, the colored Secretary of State, and is what might be called a very handsome quadroon (copper color); she is well educated and dresses very fashionably. The groom is a New Yorker by birth, but now lives in Yazoo City, and represents the Thirteenth District in the State Senate.

HEART-RENDING CALAMITY.—The *Point Pleasant (Va.) Journal* says: A gentleman just from Roane county gives the particulars of a most heart-rending calamity that happened last week on Spring Creek, in that county, and by which one family were bereft of four children in less than an hour.—A lady, whose name our informant had forgotten, residing on the above named creek, went down to it in the morning for the purpose of doing the "week's washing," taking with her the youngest child, an infant about a year old, leaving the other three at the house. While engaged at her work she heard suppressed cries at the house; taking up her child from the soiled clothes on which it was sitting, she placed it in an empty tub to keep it from crawling to the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house, where she met her eldest child with its head frightfully disfigured and swolen. She hastily gleamed from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under something hurt them, and that the other two were still under the house. The mother, upon looking under the house, found them dead, with several moccasin snakes (a very poisonous and deadly species) crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were alarmed, and by their assistance the snakes were killed, and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and sickening appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother in her despair and agony had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, and upon going down to the creek for it, it was only to find it also a corpse in the creek. It is supposed the little child climbed up in the tub and was holding on to the lower edge of it when the tub upset, rolling the child into the water below and drowning it. It is said the mother's grief was so great that at last accounts she was a raving maniac.

THE Huntingdon *Globe*, in speaking of political affairs in that county, says: "The situation is mixed. Where now is the honesty in politics? A year ago a faction of the republican party defeated some of the best republicans placed in nomination by a republican convention. This year that faction is permitted by the voters to have the power to make guerrillaism respectable.—If there is to be no punishment in this country of men or factions for violating party laws, governing party organization, we fear party organization will benefit nominees but very little." The same paper also remarks: "The disorganizers' again, the *Republican*, thinks that its wing of the party had a great and crushing victory over the true men of the party in the nomination by the convention of Mr. Morrell for a third term. We admit that the disorganizers carried the day, but when it is remembered that that wing had all the offices in the county and all the power to make appointments, and that the opposition to Mr. Morrell's nomination had neither the help of office holders or expectants, and no candidate to rally around, the victory don't seem to be *very heavy*."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Staunton Spectator gives the harrowing particulars of the horrible death of two young girls, caused by the explosion of kerosene oil. The victims were daughters of Mr. Edward Heiser, residing several miles west of Churchville.

One or two circumstances connected with this sad affair are worthy of note. The elder alone was burnt by the explosion, and the flames were communicated to the younger while trying to save her sister. The younger after proceeding some distance in the direction in which they ran, her clothes being almost if not wholly burnt from her body, returned to the house to procure a dress, which she carried to Mr. Lightner's; while the elder bore the entire distance the only member of the family when the accident occurred, a child eighteen months old, and on reaching Mr. Lightner's where also was her father, throwing her arms about her father's neck, her first words were: "We're burnt to death, but we have saved the baby."—The child escaped without injury.

—During a recent thunder storm in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the residence of P. T. Barnum, the showman, was struck by lightning, the electric fluid following the lightning rod down to the level of the main floor, where, with an eccentricity characteristic of the element, it leapt in a ball of fire through the house hall, both the front and rear door being open. This is not one of Barnum's yarns, but is confirmed by the family, one of whom, an aged lady, was knocked senseless by the shock.

—Whatever may be said of the imbecility of Napoleon, the Empress appears to have her senses still unimpaired. She is taking an active part in the care of the wounded, and has decided upon trying the system, which found so much favor during our war of having the wounded placed in tents where they can have the advantage of plenty of fresh air. Sensible woman.

## General News Items.

—The young man who was "lonely since his mother died" is all right now. His father married a widow with five grown daughters, and they give a party every night.

—An Indiana convict has just served out a twenty-three years' sentence. He is now seventy-five years old. He found his old house ocaupied by his grandson and his great-grandchildren.

—The first fruits of the opening railroad communication between Lake Superior and St. Paul were visable last week, when the steamer Keweenaw brought down for the Eastern market 350 barrels of Minnesota flour, shipped at Duluth.

—The Sandwich Islands Legislature has passed an act to encourage the erection of cotton and woolen factories, by permitting the free importation of machinery. The bill places a duty on foreign fabrics imported, and gives $6,000 bonus to the mills.

—A woman named Fogarty, residing at Syracuse, New York, is accused of having starved one of her children to death. Another child, two years of age, was reduced to a skeleton. It was found wrapt in a blanket, and under the influence of paregoric.

—The Mahoning *Vindicator* gives publicity to a remarkable case in Youngstown, as follows: "About six weeks ago, a married lady of this city gave birth to a child, remained in a feeble condition until Saturday last, and then was delivered of a second child."

—One of the greatest embarrasments of the Prussian army suffers is said to be the difficulty of enabling cavalry to live in the Rhine provinces and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Too many cavalry have been sent into these countries, so that forage is getting scarce.

—A man in Germantown has discovered a novel and expeditious method of 'raising calves.' He takes a mouse into the Dorcas Society at his church and lett it loose. All the ladies jump up on chairs and window sills. The man himself has been vaccinated, and so of course he isn't afraid.

—The Mississippi State Senator, Morgan, and his dusky bride are still enjoying their honey moon in Cleveland. The Plaindealer says they are seen daily driving out on some of the avenues. Mrs. Senator seems to enjoy the sensation. Desdemona and Othello—next. Pass along the ammonia.

—The village of Bell's Corners, Canada West, was destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire originated in the woods, and came so close to the city of Ottawa that it was quite illuminated and two or three bears were driven in and appeared in the streets.

—A terrific thunder storm passed over Rochester, Pa., during which a young man named Rosenburg, residing about three miles north of that place, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was lying on the floor, together with two other, young men who escaped injury. The building shows no sign of having been struck.

—It is stated that among the new inventions is that of a cloth cuirass, or a tissue extremely supple and light, the stitches of which are exceedingly close and absolutely impermeable. The process of making and preparing it is a mystery, but is claimed that bullets will not penetrate it. The inventor himself is said to have stood the test of this. Clothed in a sort of flannel vest, very light, he received the charge of a gun without experiencing so much as a bruise.

—The Bangor Whig says that [illegible] in Orono are seriously ill from the effects of vermin in jute switches, which they have been in the habit of wearing. The insects have penetrated the scalp in innumerable places, and fatal results are feared. Instances of this kind are becoming very numerous.

—The bodies of two burglars, who murdered a young man named Merrick, in Hulbert's store in Binghampton, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, were found on [illegible] last in the Chenango river. They attempted to cross the river and were drowned. [illegible] were injured in the fight with the officers in the store.

—A Connecticut boy who had the [illegible] fever and went to Omaha, writes that [illegible] hundred men are out of work, their wages run from $1.80 to $2.75 per day, while [illegible] from $5 to $8 per week. As to the "golden of the West," he says that with [illegible] Nebraska are like certain sand plains in Connecticut, where the winters are severe and grasshoppers use up what grows in summer.

—The girl, Catharine Hummel, [illegible] in Reading last week, on the charge of killing an infant child of Wm. Lady, near Birkertown, Berks county, by cutting its throat with a butcher knife, was acquitted on Saturday on the ground of insanity. The [illegible] ical opinion based on the testimony in regard to the girl's physical condition since childhood, was that she was affected with the non-convulsive form of epilepsy. The prisoner was remanded.

—A singular and rather remarkable case of somnambulism occurred in Quincy, Mass., last week. A little girl of seven years, daughter of Mr. George W. Prescott, at half past eight o'clock on Wednesday evening week, rose from her bed where she was sleeping with her sister, went to the window and leaped to the ground, some sixteen feet. On being taken up no bones could be found broken; and what is more singular, not even a mark or bruise could be seen. The child did she complain of any aches or pains, and has been since her fall apparently as well as usual.

—Specimens of the work of a machine which is expected to do away with penmanship, by substituting printing for it, are in circulation. It is described as an instrument of small size, suitable to stand on a table, to be "operated" by playing on keys somewhat like those of a piano. The specimens, though by no means elegant, indicate that the working of the machine will produce some sort of "copy" in print, though as yet it is all in capitals, is irregular in spacing, and is otherwise defective. The speed of execution is said to be greater than that of ordinary handwriting.

—A curious discovery was made in Ashland, Ohio, jail the other day. A female prisoner, apparently about sixteen years of age, who was arrested for stealing [illegible] Sullivan, from a farmer, was discovered to be a young woman of about twenty years of age. She had for the past two years successfully disguised herself as a boy. For over a year, we understand, she was a bell-boy in the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and has worked on a farm in various parts of the State, always passing for a boy and doing a good days work. Her sex was assigned for adopting the male attire was that a boy can get along through the world much easier and better than a female. It is said she is good looking in female attire and is smart. She assumed the name of Johnny Gardner.


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Ten years of hard work and hard knocks, have organized in Philadelphia the largest and most complete Clothing House in America, if not in the

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9. We warrant all our goods, and will give every possible guarantee to purchasers at Oak Hall.

The above are facts that no one can truthfully dispute, as the examination we so cordially invite, will fully prove.

We ask the encouragement and support of all classes of people, feeling sure that in establishing in Philadelphia the

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We enlist the patronage of all who are interested in the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

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Nos. 532, 534, 536 Market St.
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# bria Freeman.

SDAY, : : : AUG. 18, 1870.


## ngrel Convention at Cresson.

**Democrats and Twenty-Eight olleans, Representing Twen-Six Districts, in Council.**

FFS NOMINATION FOR ASSEM-Y RATIFIED AT CRESSON.

NAL PLATFORM—"*We go where Dem-Principles point the way; when they ase to lead we cease to follow!*"

CCTED PLATFORM—"*To h—l mit de principles—gifs me de monish!*"

### EPORT of the PROCEEDINGS.

tts having withdrawn his name as a for the office of Assembly on the re-se, alleging as a reason therefor that ealth would not permit him to give r that undivided and energetic atten-the grave importance of the ques-ld demand, it devolved upon the who are seeking a little cheap and some other and more popular candi-ter the lists in opposition to the reg-ocratic nominee. H. D. Woodruff, the Johnstown DEMOCRAT, and up to short time ago a leader in the Demo-ty, was at once pitched upon as the was to be sacrificed on the altar of

ugh it is asserted that W. has long olved the step he has taken, yet it is a ers fact that until the day of the nomi-nvention at Ebensburg his friends dent that he was misrepresented, and ld seem to confirm them in this be-e fact that he was judge on the pri-ction board, on the preceding Satur-n delegates were chosen to represent ict in Ebensburg. Mr. W. exerted his e to secure the success of the delegates although their election was closely

candidate having been secured and set the "ring" who control matters connect-this issue, the next step taken was the of a convention to meet at Cresson, on y last, and several prominent gentle-Johnstown were despatched to the tricts in that vicinity and to Northern s, to drum up a sufficient number of es to give this movement an appear-strength and popularity. How well ceeded in their efforts will be shown ppended list of

DELEGATES.

n—H. Sheffer, C. Orris; Cambria bor-Kiernan, M. Conway; Chest Springs—enzie, J. Watt; Clearfield—V. Krise; ough twp.—Alex. Cover; Conemaugh D. W. Goughnour, John Devlin, 1st w'd; Kurtz, W. Cushon, 2d w'd; Cooperdale town, W. A. Krise; E Conemaugh—T. e, J. Pearson; Franklin bor.—J. B Jackson—H. Ely, T. R. Davis; Johns-H. Bradley, C. Elder, 1st ward; T. S. J. F. Barnes, 2d ward; R. B. Gageby, eiser, 3d ward; J. Fend, J. Swank, 4th D Laughlin, Geo. McLane, 5th ward; et, 6th ward; Millville—J. Darby, J. Prospect—J. Smith, J. W Lewis; Rich-P. Gebhart, J. Martin; Summerhill—ine, H. Walters; Taylor—J. Varner, G. Washington—F. M. George, H. Martz; re—D Farber, J. Miller; Woodvale—Lucas, C. Kaylor; Yoder—D. Hamilton, rbell—18.

icts not represented—Allegheny, Black-Clearfield, Carroll, Carrolltown, Ebensburg, Gallitzin, Loretto, Munster, ville, Susquehanna, White. Districts nted by only one delegate each (Repub-—Clearfield, Conemaugh twp., Franklin th ward, Johnstown.

m the fact that a considerable number of s residing in and about Johnstown were ed with free tickets, some seventy five s availed themselves of the opportunity e a ride to Cresson free gratis for noth-Arriving there in due time, the delegates mitted to stray around promiscuously the "ring" interviewed the proprietor of ntain House to secure a place in which iberate. A summer house in rear of the was placed at their disposal, and thither convention" wended its tortuous way.—e bodied XVth amendment brought a er of chairs and a table—and the meet s organized.

iel McLaughlin, Esq., called the Con-n to order, and briefly stated that this "mass convention" for the purpose of g in nomination a ticket to be supported e voters, irrespective of party, who were ter of the removal of the seat of justice to town.

ess Elder, Esq., and F. M George were ted Secretaries. The names of the dele-were called and no credentials insisted although an indignant representative from merhill strongly objected to the veteran h Miller being permitted to have a seat at convention, as it was a violation of the of the call—both delegates from Wil-being Republicans. The question, "Shall h Miller be received as a delegate from more?" was unanimously decided in the ative, and the 'Squire took his seat ac-gly, despite the reiterated objections of Summerhill delegate, who threatened to draw.

armony having at length been restored, McLaughlin proceeded to state that as was merely an adjourned convention, it been suggested that the same resolutions had been read at the original conven-held at Union Hall, Johnstown, should be ed here. Delegate from Chest Springs gue that was rather a one-horse way of g things; as this was a new convention, as Gen. Potts had withdrawn his name, didn't want any second-hand resolutions for rt. For this reason he was of the opin-that an entire set of new resolutions should prepared. Perhaps the gentleman from ht might have been gratified had there been her set handy, but if these were good gh for Potts there was no reason why they ldn't answer Woodruff; nevertheless the man made a few remarks explanatory of principal sentiments embodied in these reso-ns, and the southern delegates having re-ed their cue, the question was put: "Will committee on resolutions be appointed ?" convention decided in the negative, and were then read. The preamble sets forth "the interests of the people of Cambria and the removal of the county seat to the ness and commercial centre of the county" that the building now in course of erection Ebensburg is a penitentiary, and not a jail, a few unsophisticated individuals have been to believe—that a bill in equity is now ding in the Common Pleas Court at Ebens-g (and is likely to continue pending for an definite length of period) to restrain the lding of said penitentiary—that the Com-ioners won't stop it, although they can't o but know from the interminable number questions with which they have been inun-ted and called on to answer, that it is still in e of erection—that a tax of ten mills on dollar will pay all the just expenses of the nty, (until the citizens are notified to foot e bill for a new "penitentiary" and a new rtorial palace" for court purposes at Johns-wn,)—and, lastly, that it was only through a untiring exertions of the friends of the re-oval measure (and particularly through Mc-Gaughlin's brilliant oratory in the Hall of the House a veggarly account of empty boxes") that e impossition of a 5 mill tax was prevented.—erefore be it

*Resolved*, That the delegates to this conven-n, representatives of the people without nsideration of party—do solemnly declare in fa-r of the removal of the county seat from Eb-nsburg to Johnstown, and pledge themselves use every effort in their power to secure the ction of the candidate this day nominated by convention for the Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the candidate nominated by convention pledge himself that he will, if ected, use every effort to pass a law for the ilding of the county seat from Ebensburg to nstown.

*Resolved*, That the issue this day inaugurated a local issue, effecting the people of the coun-only, and will not be narrowed, but fought in good faith. It rises higher and above all rty issues and party trammels, and will be ried until victory perches upon our banners.

*Resolved*, That we cannot too strongly con-demn the act of the county commissioners in continuing to erect said penitentiary in the face of the pending injunction, and not waiting, as faithful public servants should do, until the question is settled by the Court.

*Resolved*, That the candidate nominated by this convention is hereby instructed, if elected, to oppose the passage of any law to increase the taxes upon the people of the county of Cambria.

To impress more forcibly upon the minds of the listeners the many rounded periods of these resolutions, the lone delegate from the sixth ward of Johnstown requested that they be read once more. Lone delegate from Franklin was of the opinion that they were read enough and and should be well understood, when Barnes cut short the discussion by moving that a candidate for Assembly be now placed in nomination. H. D. Woodruff, of Johnstown, R. H. Brown, of Cresson, and D. McLaughlin, of Johnstown, were severally suggested, as was also the township of White. The enthusiastic delegate from Summerhill who made this last suggestion was so overcome with the effort that he forgot the principal part of his story, but somebody came to his rescue by hinting the name of Geo. Walters, of White, and Mr. W. was thereupon declared to be the man the delegate was seeking for. Mr. Brown declined permitting his name to be used, alleging that he was not in sympathy with the cause and did not wish to become identified with it in any shape. Mr. McLaughlin also withdrew his name, not because of a lack of sympathy on his part, but probably because he feared the people would not manifest enough sympathy for him to secure his election. Mr. Walters having no friend present to withdraw his name, and Mr. Woodruff not wishing anything of that kind to be done in his behalf, the convention proceeded to a ballot, which resulted in 43 delegates voting for Woodruff and the casting of the vote of one delegate from Cambria borough, two from Chest Springs, one from Jackson, and the lone one from Clearfield in favor of Mr. Walters. The nomination of Woodruff was thereupon made unanimous.

The Chairman having announced as next in order the nomination of a County Commissioner, Messrs. Walters and Gates, of White tp., Skelly of Summerhill, and E. D. Evans, of Wilmore, were respectively suggested.—Vote stood: Walters 27, Gates 13, Skelly 7, Evans 3. So Mr. George Walters was declared the nominee.

Hiram Frits, of Susquehanna tp., was unanimously nominated for Poor-House Director and William Flattery, of Johnstown, for Coroner.

Mr. Elder now arose to say that "there was still an office which it was the policy of the law to fulfil," but Mr. Elder doubtless forgot that it is not "the policy of the law" to permit two consecutive terms by re electing the same incumbent for the second time. He moved, however, that James Cooper, the present incumbent, be the nominee for Jury Commissioner, and the Convention unanimously seconded his motion.

For Auditor the names of Henry Walters and Peter Elmire, both of Summerhill, were proposed. Mr. Walters received 29 votes and Mr. Elmire 19. Immediately after his nomination Mr. Walters came forward and respectfully declined the questionable honor, but the Convention did not seem to take any notice of his wishes.

It was now proposed that Gen. Potts address the Convention, but a gentleman from the 2d ward of Johnstown, wanted to know why a candidate for Sheriff was not nominated. Considerable confusion was created—some persons shouting that the train had arrived—Barnes and others shouting themselves hoarse for Potts—and the Chairman and Secretary trying by persuasive eloquence to pacify the indignant seeker after information. A crisis had at length been precipitated upon the Convention for which the "ring" were totally unprepared, but Mr. Elder commenced a labored explanation, during which he stated that he had consulted with several leading Democrats in Johnstown and they advised him that it would be impolitic to nominate a candidate, as they would thus imperil their cause among a certain nationality there. McLaughlin proposed that the "census" of the Convention be taken, and the leaders of the "ring" were gratified to observe that their lash was potent, as a majority of the delegates voted against a nomination for that office.

Gen. Potts appeared in response to reiterated calls, but his speech did not occupy more than one minute of time. He said that for reasons which has been explained in his card of withdrawal he was forced to retire from the campaign, and the state of his health did not permit him to exert himself unnecessarily—or words to that effect.

Elder then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the proprietors of the Mansion House for use of building, and the same gentleman moved an adjournment. As there was still some show of dissatisfaction in consequence of the action of the Convention in regard to the vacancy in their ticket, the announcement was made that if it was considered necessary, the executive committee could meet and place a candidate in nomination.

Doubts existed in the minds of many as to whether Mr. Woodruff would accept the nomination which was offered him. All such doubts were, however, expelled on Saturday evening. About 8 o'clock a hired band was brought to his office, and after playing for a few minutes, Mr. W. made his appearance. He thanked the gentlemen present for tendering him the nomination and thought that they might have secured some worthier man, but since it was forced upon him he would accept, etc. A. Kopelin followed him in a few congratulatory remarks upon the available candidate they had secured. McLaughlin next mounted the box, but a rain storm could not more effectually have dispersed the crowd.

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SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two lads named McHugh and Burns, sons (if we are rightly informed) of Mr. Chas. McHugh and Mr. Peter Burns, residing at Gallitzin, this county, were struck by a ballast train west on Tuesday morning of this week, and one of them was instantly killed and the other so terribly injured that he cannot possibly survive if he is not dead ere this. The accident occurred near Gallitzin, and was the result of thought lessness on part of the boys themselves, and could not have been foreseen or prevented by any one connected with the train. The lads were standing on the track watching an approaching stonk train, when the ballast train came up in an opposite direction and struck them both with the result stated. Another lad named Howell was with them at the time, but had presence of mind enough to throw himself down between the two tracks, and thus escaped injury. The unfortunate youths were only some ten or twelve years of age. Their bodies were shockingly mangled.

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APOLOGY.—Our local mercantile friends will have to accept the will for the deed this week, as we have neither time nor space to insert the usual special notices for them in the present issue. We hope, however, that when our readers wish to buy any goods kept by our respective dealers, they will not forget to deal with those who solicit their patronage through the medium of the FREEMAN. Messrs. Oatman & Co., Shoemaker & Co., Geo. Huntley, V. S. Barker, C. T. Roberts, R. R. Davis, and E. J. Mills, of this place, and Mr. A. J. Christy, of Loretto, are among the most clever, honorable and liberal dealers in their respective lines, and we have no hesitation in recommending each and all to the liberal patronage of all our home patrons.

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**"Our Fritz."**—That's what they call the Crown Prince of Prussia, while we call the prince of all dry goods merchants, "Our Leopold," or "Our Mayer." Well our Mayer has gone to the city to lay in a large supply of new dry goods, dress goods, hats and bonnets, at his popular Dry Goods Store, No. 212, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, where he can be found in a few days surrounded with beautiful and fashionable goods and purchasers. Go and see them and them,

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LARGEST.—The largest Clothing House in Philadelphia is Oak Hall; the largest in the United States is Oak Hall; the largest in America is Oak Hall; the largest in the world is Oak Hall! It is largest because its business is greatest, and it does the greatest business because its prices are lowest and its clothing best.

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DIED—In Harrisburg, on Monday last, Miss Maria J. McDowell, only daughter of Thos. C. and Eliza C. McDowell. The parents of the deceased formerly resided in this place.

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### Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 22, 1870.

*Dear Freeman*—Three children belonging to the 6th ward went out last Wednesday to gather berries in the country, and got so bewildered that they could not find their way home. About dusk the parents became alarmed and went in quest of them. After considerable search they found them, and returned with them about ten o'clock at night. The "babes in the woods" had neither dinner nor supper, but partook plentifully of berries, which served to appease their hunger.

We attended the Removal Convention at Cresson on Saturday, but saw there such a delegation of the *corps* editorial and reportorial that we deem it quite unnecessary to report the proceedings, though there were some *rich* and *racy* incidents which could be amplified to side-splitting narratives. We leave the finishing strokes of this sublime drama to Mac, or Todd, or Sku Bal, or Shoo Fly, or Conemaugh, or Tom, or Loosh, and proceed to other matters.

We have something to say about our wild-cat water. We have often mentioned the fact that we have the best water-works in the State, but we never before thought of reserring to the healthful qualities of the water itself. Our own experience is that soft water is more healthful than hard water, though the latter may be more palatable. Our health and that of our family has been much better since using the wild-cat water exclusively. While it may cost a little more than well water, we firmly believe that more than the extra expense will be saved in the prevention of sickness.

Last week was a gala week here. There were nearly a dozen of pic-nics, and then MacEvoy's Hibernicans or Irish Associations, at Union Hall added much to the amusements; and although money is exceedingly scarce, sufficient was raised to contribute a total outlay of not less than one thousand dollars in the short space of one week for amusements alone.

The Good Will Hose, Hook and Ladder Company have asked the Borough Councils for an outfit, costing about twenty-five hundred dollars. They have certainly as good a right to an outfit as the Assistance Fire Company, yet we seriously doubt whether the borough needs either fire companies or fire plugs. A common hose with nozzle attached to an ordinary hydrant will throw the water over any house in town, the fall being seventy feet, and we doubt whether our borough can stand the expense of paying $500 for each fire plug, and pay for equipping fire companies into the bargain.

The Camden Horse Railway has been estopped from making a track along the Conemaugh river at the Conemaugh borough line. Why this is so we do not know, but certain it is that if we had property there we would thank that Company for making an embankment of cinder between the river and our land. Tee-Boots on the Conemaugh damage the property along that river more or less every year, while this cinder track would form a complete barrier against both ice and water floods. Besides, we understand that if the said Company get the right of way along the river they will abandon Portage street and remove their track. We must understand the issue fully, but think that no better thing could be done for Conemaugh borough than to have the property adjacent to the river protected from the direful effects of ice and water floods.

There was a Removal ratification meeting held on the Public Square on Saturday night. The Band was out and speeches were made by Messrs. Woodruff, Kopelin and McLaughlin.

The Conemaugh borough authorities are having Railroad street and a portion of Adams street paved. No streets in the borough needed paving worse than these two. We hope that the good work will continue.

The Pacific Express train *happens* to carry the mail and the daily papers past this point every Monday morning, to the great detriment of our news-dealers and business men. We do not understand the reason why, but maybe no one is at the station to receive the mail at that time. If so the mater should be attended to.

A. J. Hite, Esq., better known as Jack Hite, now on the editorial staff of the Pottsville *Standard*, spent a day or two in Johnstown this week, having been called here by the death of his mother.

Our borough councils have recognized female suffrage, and in doing so have performed a very commendable act by appointing Mrs. Geo. W. McDowell to fill the position of Market Master, made vacant by the death of her husband. This is an innovation certainly, but one I think that will meet with very general approval.

RON ROY.

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ALTOONA CITY, Aug. 23, 1870.

*Friend Mac*—Those ministering angels, the Sisters of Charity, to the number of seven or eight, took possession of their magnificent Convent building in this city on Saturday evening last. Some of the good ladies connected with the church gave them a most gracious and no doubt welcome reception, on their arrival here from Cincinnati, by having in readiness a most excellent supper, at which all the delicacies of the season were served in bountiful profusion. Figuratively speaking, the table fairly groaned under the weight of the luscious viands, and the agreeable surprise was no doubt fully appreciated by the good Sisters, fatigued and jaded as they were by their long journey. In this connection I may state that the school under their charge will be opened at as early a day as possible, and no one needs to be assured of the high character of an educational institution under the guardianship of such able instructor who was universally beloved Sister [illegible] weight of sufficient for him to [illegible] Love [illegible]

Quite an amusing [illegible] ister in years had [illegible] presence of [illegible] when Sisters, occurred on Sunday morning [illegible] when the Convent bell, a very [illegible]-toned one, rang out the Angelus for the first time at six o'clock that morning. Its loud voice awakened a number of the fire ladies from their slumbers, and they supposing the tolling of the bell to be the signal for a fire, broke for their engine houses and dragged forth their steamers, and had actually proceeded several squares before they discovered the innocent cause of their commotion. One of the fire boys lost his temper and indulged in a few strong expletives that were more amusing than entertaining. It appears that our hero had on his Sunday tights, and in his hurried flight he bursted off a couple of very important adjuncts from his unmentionables, causing them to come down with a rush and leaving him in almost as bad a plight as Adam is supposed to have been in before that little transaction in the fruit line of which we have heard so much. The unfortunate youth swore a great swear that he would never again be caught in such a predicament for all the "d—d old maids in the convent."

A young lad whose name I did not learn, while engaged in coupling two cars together in the yard, on Tuesday last, had the thumb of his right hand terribly smashed.

John Redline, employed in one of the Company's shops, had both bones in his right arm fractured, a few days since, in consequence of falling in a rut while crossing the tracks in the yard at this place.

The United Brethren of this city have been holding a series of religious meetings in Lloyd's Grove under the ministrations of Revs. Wragg and Doyle. The meetings are largely attended and quite a number profess to have experienced a change of heart.

On Sunday night last such of our citizens as attended were entertained (?) with a lecture delivered by some infamous scalawag from York State, in City Hall, on "The Abominations of Popery and Catholicism." His attack on the Catholic laity in general and the Catholic clergy in particular were as mendacious as they were false and ungentlemanly, and they could not fail to produce the most supreme contempt for the dirty slanderer as well as pity for those who are ignorant and bigoted enough to cherish such a viper in their midst. The Catholics have made a history for themselves in this country which all the foul-mouthed slanderers in creation, including this penitentiary-deserving lecturer on humanity, cannot obliterate or even for a moment obscure with his infamous falsehoods. Like the fangless spewings of a writhing serpent, his dirty venom fell harmless to the earth. In the language of a friend, if this creature (Welch) was a member of the feathered tribe he would be a sheep-killing, quadruped he would be a skunk; if of the insect world, a tumblebug; if among the creeping creatures, a slimy emanation from the festering pools of filth; if an inhabitant of still waters, a wiggletail; if of running waters, a tadpole; but as a member of the human family, he is simply a self-made vagabond of low degree—a pimp with the moral character of a Digger "injin"—a festering, leperous scab on the body politic—a wicked parody on the most degraded of the human race.—To show how he was appreciated by his audience, it is only necessary to say that the collection taken up for his benefit scarcely paid the rent of the Hall. It is to be hoped that all such blackguards will give our city a wide berth in the future. Yours, T. I. M.

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CARROLLTOWN, Aug. 22, 1870.

*Dear Freeman*—On Wednesday of last week, about the hour of noon, our town was alarmed by the cry of fire. In a few moments the startling truth became manifest that the hotel of Mr. D. Eger, known as the Mountain House, had caught fire from a spark from the flue, which had alighted on the roof and communicated fire to the shingles. A few moments of energetic work, however, put a stop to the flames and the community once more breathed freer. This being the second time that the rear building of this hotel has caught fire, Mr. Eger, with commendable earnestness, determined that it should be the last, and immediately razed the structure to the ground. He is now pushing forward with energy the erection of a new rear addition to his hotel, and will ere long be better prepared than ever to entertain his numerous patrons and guests. In the meantime he has still room enough to accoutmodate all who seek shelter under his hospitable roof.

The bricklayers are about commencing work on the handsome and substantial private residence of Mr. Benj. Wertmer. When completed there will be few finer or more comfortable edifices than that of Mr. W.'s in the county, and I may add that no more hospitable family lives anywhere.

With your permission, dear *Freeman*, I will now betake myself to the charming little village of St. Nicholas, six miles west of Carrolltown, and invite your readers to join me in a peep at that not fully appreciated little community. Prefatory to any remarks about the place, however, I will inform you that on Tuesday of next week, Aug. 30th, there is to be a picnic at St. Nicholas under the auspices of the energetic pastor (Father Urban) of the church at that place, which promises to be the very grandest and most enjoyable of the season. Our Carrolltown Brass Band will be in attendance, I understand, and I can promise on the strength of my own observation that *every* arrangement has been made in and about the beautiful grove to secure the comfort and enjoyment of all who favor the festivities with their presence. As to the refreshments and amusements that will be afforded on the occasion, the well known hospitality and experience in such matters of the good people of the neighborhood will serve as a sufficient guarantee. But to return to my subject. The village of St. Nicholas is situated on a level plane commanding a view of several miles in every direction, and, as I have already said, is within six miles of Carrolltown. The land in the vicinity is of the finest quality for agricultural purposes. The village itself has a fine church, well finished and tastefully built and decorated, and what is equally creditable, is almost out of debt—the payment of the little amount remaining being the object of the coming picnic, which, it is to be hoped, will fully accomplish the laudable purpose. In addition to the church edifice, there are a number of neat and comfortable private dwellings, blacksmith shops, shoemaker shops, stores, etc., with plenty of room left for more of the same sort. Last, but not least, there is an excellent hotel at St. Nicholas, conducted and owned by Mr. Nicholas Lambour, and without fear of successful contradiction, I hazard the assertion that there is no better kept or regulated hotel anywhere in the country. Besides these, I learn from reliable sources that the lumber is already cut for some four or five new dwelling houses which are to be erected next Spring, and the probabilities are that within a few years the present village of St. Nicholas will be a town of no small dimensions and enterprise. The only thing that struck me as unaccountable during my visit is the fact that there is no post-office at St. Nicholas, although distant some six miles from the nearest office, and located on the direct route to Strongstown, Indiana county—a place which enjoys postal facilities, notwithstanding the fact that it does not enjoy one-fifth of the business prosperity that is yet in store for St. Nicholas. The citizens of the latter village should endeavor to secure a post-office at that point. E.

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"DESERTED VILLAGE," Aug. 22, 1870.

*Dear Freeman*—Nothing transpiring near home worthy of the attention of a correspondent of your excellent paper, I must write of things transpiring at a distance. A somewhat ludicrous occurrence took place, not a hundred miles from here, a few days since. It was reported that a dead body was found in the woods, had their it a large pocket-book, rifled of its contents, and a watch missing, from which, in all probability, a foul murder had been committed. The proper official was notified of the facts, who promptly repaired to the place for the purpose of holding an inquest, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. As the case appeared to be a serious one, and the country where the horrid deed had been perpetrated was but sparsely settled, the worthy official took with him from the villages on the road, some of the most intelligent citizens, to serve as jurors in the case. Arrived at the locality where the dead lay, and the tragic scene had been enacted, diligent search was made for the body; but, judge of the surprise and astonishment of that august inquest of "good and lowful men," when, instead of the *body*, they found only the *spirit*—and some old clothing.—The latter, though apparently free from its earthly tenement, was situated not within the narrow compass of an old glass bottle. The "grand inquest," wisely concluding that such objects were not fit subjects for their wise deliberations, did not diligently inquire into the matter, but repaired to a neighboring village, where a true *body* of Yankee ruffians had assembled, with an ample supply of *spirits*, for the purpose of devising ways and means for removing the ancient landmarks and sites of the county.—The cause of the removalists appearing to be dead, the inquest sat upon the carcass till they found their verdict. That verdict will be made known to the people of the State on second Tuesday of October next, but at present it remains a mystery to your correspondent at BEULAH.

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A FOSSIL FOOTPRINT.—T. J. Chapman, M. A., editor of the *Teachers' Advocate*, thus pleasantly describes, in the issue of that journal for September, a fossil footprint to be found in a block of stone forming part of a culvert on the Branch road and within a short distance of Ebensburg. This remarkable footprint has excited a great deal of wonder and speculation, and we feel sure that Mr. Chapman's description of it will be perused with interest by all our readers. Here it is in full:

Every school boy that has read Robinson Crusoe,—and what school boy has not read the adventures of that "ancient mariner"?—will always remember the lively curiosity with which that unfortunate gentleman regarded the solitary footprint which he discovered on the shore of his lonely island. With some such curiosity that the observer regards the footprint which forms the subject of this sketch. It is to be seen on the upper surface of a block of stone that is built into a culvert on the Ebensburg and Cresson railroad, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

The footprint is plainly that of a gigantic human being. It is the impression of the left foot, and measures just fifteen inches in length, six inches in breadth across the ball of the foot, and four inches in breadth just under the instep. Now, if the foot of a man six feet high should measure ten inches in length, in the same ratio the hight of this person was nine [illegible] if the weight of the former should be [illegible] pounds, the latter [illegible]

The foot that made this impression [illegible] protected by some thin covering. At the toe, the thickness of this article may be distinctly seen. It seems to have been about the one-fourth of an inch thick. That this sole was soft and pliable is evident from the fact that it has allowed the earth underneath to conform to the shape of the foot. Under the instep is a slight swell, like that which is made by stepping into soft moist ground in a pliable, thin-soled slipper. The entire impression is most perfectly formed and leaves no question that it was made by a human foot, protected by a thin covering. At the right side of the heel and a little back of it, there is an indentation like that made sometimes when one walks through the soft yielding ground—as though the foot had been shuffled into its place. At the toe is a slight shelving under, as when one slips forward a little after "putting his foot down."

The ground over which the individual walked when he left his footprint to be wondered at in our day, was not mud, but a fine, wet, white sand. If it had been mud, a creature of such great weight would have sunk several inches into it; this impression is only about an inch in depth. The surface of the rock around the footprint is marked with such slight indentations as heavy drops of rain sometimes leave upon a soft sandy surface; there are no marks of rain drops in the footprint itself.

The rock into which that soft wet sand has hardened is a solid, close grained grit, stained in places by the red oxide of iron, and with seams running through it of the same color, as though a part of it had been deposited in ferruginous water. The footprint and the rock may furnish a text for some American Hugh Miller to enlarge upon.

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TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—T. J. Chapman, A. M., Co. Supt., has designated the following times and places for holding the regular examinations of teachers for this county for the present year, excepting of course those already held: White, at Bangor, Aug. 25; Clearfield and Chest Springs, at Trexler's, Aug. 26; Allegheny and Loretto, at Loretto, Monday, Aug. 29; Gallitzin, at Gallitzin, Aug. 30; Washington and Summitville, at Cresson, Aug. 31: Ebensburg, in Union School House, Sept. 1; Munster, at Glass', Sept. 2; Wilmore and Summerhill, at Wilmore, Monday, Sept. 5; Croyle, at Summerhill, Sept. 6; Jackson, at Farmer's, Sept. 7; Cambria, at Myers', Sept. 8; Blacklick, at Belsano, Sept. 9; Taylor, at Headrick's, Tuesday, Sept. 13; Coopersdale, at Coopersdale, Sept. 14; Franklin and E. Conemaugh, in Franklin, Sept. 15; Conemaugh Tp., at Singer's, Sept. 16; Yoder, at Stutzman's, Sept. 17; Adams, at Mount Krise's school house, Tuesday, Sept. 20; Richland, at Rachel's Hill, Sept. 21. In addition to the above regular examinations, special examinations will be held in Union school house, Ebensburg, on Saturday, Sept. 24, and Saturday, Oct. 8; and in Union school house, Johnstown, on Saturday, Oct. 1. These examinations will be held promptly at 10 o'cl'k, a. m. None but *bona fide* applicants for schools need appiy. Applicants must be in their places at the beginning of the examination, or they cannot be admitted to the class. U. S. History and Theory of Teaching are required. Strangers to the Superintendent and Directors may bring recommendations of good character from responsible parties. No private examinations will be granted.

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A DESERVED EULOGY.—Although the following complimentary notice of our young friend Patrick Doran, which we clip from the last Johnstown *Tribune*, may have been prompted by a desire to influence the votes of that sterling Democratic family in favor of the removal iniquity, it is none the less truthful or none the less deserved because open to that suspicion:

We recently had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Patrick Doran, one of the most skillful and efficient engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This gentleman and a twin brother have been running as passenger engineers for a number of years, and stand high with the Railroad officials for competency and reliability. A short time ago Patrick conveyed the Pacific Express from Pittsburgh to Altoona in the incredible short space of two hours and fifty-nine minutes. The entire distance is 118 miles, and he was compelled to stop once for water, but he alleges he could have made the distance several minutes sooner, if allowed.—This is the fastest time ever made between these two points. In his career as a passenger engineer Mr. D. has never yet met with an accident. The Doran family reside a short distance from Wilmore, and a brother of the gentleman we speak of was a candidate at the recent Ebensburg convention, for Sheriff. If he is half as worthy a man as we believe Pat to be, he would make a tip-top Sheriff.

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**Twice One is One.**—A book-keeper once made a mistake of several thousand dollars by saying that twice one is one. He was arrested and imprisoned and finally went crazy on the subject. No such mistakes are made at Cohen's Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, where they sell more hats daily than the difference between six dozen dozen and a half a dozen dozen. They sell more hats in one hour than the difference in inches between a solid half foot and the half of a solid foot. Call and get a hat!

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**Mr. Louis Luckhardt**, on Main street, Johnstown, is agent for S. D. & H. W. Smith's Cabinet Organs, Boston, Mass. These are among the best instruments in use, and no man is a better judge of musical instruments than Mr. Luckhardt. He has sold many and continues to sell them. Those wanting organs should call at his Jeweiry Store on Main street, Johnstown. Also all kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry for sale.

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**The Mitrailleur.**—This is a French cannon that throws 137 one ounce balls at once, or 800 in a minute. The inventor is no relation to J. J. Murphy, who sells made-up clothing at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, cheaper than ever, and has a large supply of all kinds. Take your greenbacks to James and he will clothe you so nice that you won't know yourself. He keeps all kinds of gent's furnishing goods and underclothing.

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**Metre.**—The French measure distance by metres, kilometres, etc. A metre is thirty-nine inches, a kilometre is nearly two-thirds of a mile, or 3,300 feet, or 1,100 yards—about as many yards as N. F. Carroll sells of dry goods in a day or so, at No. 215 Main street, Johnstown, opposite the Opera House, where the reader can always get cheap dry goods and groceries and find nice clerks and a nice boss to wait on them. None can gainsay this.

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**Clothing.**—There's a spirit above and a spirit below, and a spirit to dress, and so here we go, to Mr. Mayer's Store, where one can find, any kind of goods to please the mind. Made-up clothing for man or boy, and of such styles as gives much joy, at 214 Opera House, Main street, Johnstown. Cassimeres, cassimeres, summer clothing, dress coats, fine vests, shirts, underwearing and gent's furnishing goods, all going for a mere song. Call and get a bargain.

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**Beautiful.**—She often said that I was fair as the lilly or the rose; she called me oft in summer time the fairest bud that grows; and then she went to John J. Murphy at the Mansion House corner, Johnstown, and she bought a lot of dry goods and dress goods, and her neighbors followed and bought—and bought—till the stock was exhausted; then Murphy, he went east and bought—and bought—till the stock was recruited. So it goes at Murphy's every day.

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**Bangin' on the Rhine.**—While the Prussians are Bangin' on the Rhine, Leopold & Bro., No. 241 Main street, Johnstown, are quietly supplying the people of Cambria and Somerset counties with clothing. They have a large amount of made-up clothing which they offer as cheap as could be bought at Bingen on the Rhine, at New York on the Hudson, or Philadelphia on the Delaware. We desire our readers to call and buy clothing from this firm at No. 241 Main street, Johnstown.

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**The Very Best.**—Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, has been erected on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States; and in a test of thirteen years, no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. It has received the first premiums at many State Fairs and Institutes, and was never beaten in any scientific contest. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors of Colleges and scientific men, as the best rod ever invented, possessing all the qualities required to protect buildings from lightning. Its power surpasses twenty iron rods, or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick. It does not get out of order, but will endure as long as the building stands on which it is erected. No holes are made in slate or tin roofs, and in every respect the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.—The attention of Architects and Builders is respectfully called to the merits of this rod. Manufactured by LOCKHART & Co., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and put up in Cambria county only by RICHARD JONES, Johnstown, Pa., who will promptly execute orders entrusted to him in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. P. O. Box 50, Johnstown, Pa.

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**Cheapest—Simplest—Best**—Gearing all enclosed and warranted in McLanahan, Stone & Leet's (Hollidaysburg, Pa.,) *Mower*, which they deliver free of freight for $110. They have also the best *Independent Spring Tooth Hay Rake, Emory Mower Knife Grinders, Self-Raking Reaper, Gum Spring Drills, Combined Clover Hullers, Separators, Cider Mills, &c., &c.* MCLANAHAN, STONE & LEET, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [m.12.3m.*]

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**STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP**, used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale. R. E. SELLERS & Co., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

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### CLOSING PRICES

**Of DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Aug. 15, 1870.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's of '81 | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| " " '62 | 111½ | 112½ |
| " " '64 | 110¾ | 111 |
| " " '65 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " " '65, new | 109¾ | 110 |
| " " '67 | 109¾ | 110¼ |
| " " '68 | 110 | 110¼ |
| " 5's, 10-40's | 108½ | 108¾ |
| U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy | 111¾ | 112¾ |
| Due Comp. Int. Notes | 19 | |
| Gold | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| Silver | 110 | 113 |
| Union Pacific R.R. 1st M. B'nds | 820 | 830 |
| Central Pacific R. R | 870 | 880 |
| Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds | 740 | 770 |

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## New Advertisements.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The petition of PETER BROWN, of Croyle township, for license to keep an Eating House, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be presented to said Court at September Term, 1870.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Clerk's office, Ebensburg, Aug. 25, 1870.

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**GOOD FARM FOR SALE.**

**167** ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

130 Acres of which are cleared, will be sold on the most reasonable terms. This FARM is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the road leading from Loretto to Chest Springs, and within two miles of the former and three miles of the latter place. The improvements consist of a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair, a good BARN, and all necessary OUTBUILDINGS. There is a fine ORCHARD of choice fruit and an abundance of pure water on the premises. The woodland is covered with the best of timber.

☞ The above described property will be sold on conditions to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to B. & C. SHIELDS.

Allegheny Twp., Aug. 18, 1870.-tf.

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**REDUCTION IN PRICES!**

**FOR CASH!**

TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

**Glass Fruit Jars, &c.**

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER GOODS I will sell for the next FIFTEEN DAYS:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 quart Glass, Tin Top and Wire, | $1.08. |
| 1 quart Hero Jars, | $2.00 per doz. |
| 1 quart Gem Jars, | 2.00 per doz. |
| 1 quart Protector Jars, | 2.00 per doz. |
| 1 quart XL Jars, | 1.90 per doz. |
| 2 quart Protector Jars, | 3.00 per doz. |
| 1 quart Belle Jars, | 2.20 per doz. |

Tin Cans, 1 quart, 3 pints, and 2 quarts, VERY CHEAP; One bushel Baskets, 50 to 75 cents; Clothes Baskets, 50 cents to $1.00; Toilet Sets, from $3.50 to $5.00 per set of three pieces. Refrigerators, Water-Coolers, Bath-Tubs.

**10 PER CENT. LESS THAN CITY PRICES**

☞ These prices are strictly Cash when goods are taken away

## The New Naturalization Law.

### Full Text of the Statute.

AN ACT to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That in all cases where any oath, affirmation or affidavit shall be made or taken under, or by virtue of any act or law relating to the naturalization of aliens, or in any proceedings under such acts or laws, and any person or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation or affidavit, shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the same shall be deemed and taken to be perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof, shall upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person applying to be admitted a citizen, or appearing a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any other person than himself, or falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit any oath, affirmation, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law or act relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or shall utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, or for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding as aforesaid; or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, any certificate of citizenship, or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise, unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment or exemplification, showing such person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order or certificate, judgment or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or if any person shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person; or use, or attempt to use, or aid, or assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeited, or ante-dated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud, or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or if any person, without lawful excuse, shall knowingly have or be possessed of any false, forged, ante-dated or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, ante-dated, or counterfeit certificate of citisenship, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or if any person shall obtain, accept or receive any certificate of citizenship known to such person to have been procured by fraud or by the use of any false name, or by means of any false statement made with intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issue of such certificate, or known to such person to be fraudulently altered or ante-dated; or if any person who has been or may be admitted to be a citizen shall, on oath or affirmation, or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability, imposed or required by law, every person so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or both such punishments may be imposed, in the discretion of the court. And every person who shall knowingly and intentionally aid or abet any person in the commission of any such felony, or attempt to do any act hereby made felony, or counsel, or advise or procure, the commission thereof, shall be liable to indictment and punishment in the same manner and to the same extent as the principal party guilty of such felony, and such person may be tried and convicted thereof without the previous conviction of such principal.

SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore granted by any court, or which shall hereafter be granted, which has been or shall be, procured through fraud or by false evidence, or has been or shall be issued by the clerk, or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; and any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States, without having been duly admitted to citizenship, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, either or both, in the discretion of the court taking cognizance of the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted That, the provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization shall be commenced, had, or taken, or attempted to be commenced; and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of all offences under the provisions of this act, in or before whatsoever court or tribunal the same shall have been committed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein said city shall be, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint in writing for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew such appointments, as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens, resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who when so designated, shall be, and are hereby, authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for representatives in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections for representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until the votes are finally counted; and said persons, and either of them shall have the right to affix their signature or his signature to said register for purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, as to the certificate of the number of votes cast, and statement touching the truth of matters thereof which they or he may ask to attach; and any one who shall prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid, or who shall hinder or molest any such person in doing any of said acts, or shall aid or abet in preventing, hindering or molesting any such person in respect of any such acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any city having upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the United States, for the district wherein said city shall be, to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen, and said deputies are hereby authorized to preserve order at such elections, and to arrest for any offence or breach of peace committed in their view.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

Approved, July 14, 1870.


# SAVE MONEY!

BY PATRONIZING

# M. L. OATMAN & CO.,

CHEAP CASH DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS, JEANS,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

And a Fresh and Complete Stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,

*SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,*

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

*Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,*

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

# DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

*CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.*

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE NEW ÆTNA

# REAPER AND MOWER!

*GREATLY IMPROVED,*

With double motion, or change of speed at will. By the movement of an easy working lever, without stopping the team, the speed can be easily changed from fast to slow, and from slow to fast; or by the same lever can be thrown entirely out of gear. Also a grand improvement in the new Geared Reel that is so popular, and with a new Self-Rake and other improvements, the "ÆTNA" is conceded to be far ahead of all its competitors in every essential quality of a successful machine.

**Farmers,**

If you want to get the best *Reaper and Mower manufactured*, call at George Huntley's House-Furnishing and Agricultural Depot and see the famed "ÆTNA," or send for the new pamphlet of grand improvements for 1870, sent free to any address.

THE TANITE

# EMERY WHEEL,

FOR

*Gumming Saws,*

IN THE

BEST SAW GUMMER!

IN THE WORLD!

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

Ebensburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. ap31.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, ALTOONA, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

# ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, whichwe publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronoanced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative Ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure

Rosadalis is sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO., April 7, 1869. 1y. Proprietors

5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

COUPONS CASHED,

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

*Stocks Bought & Sold on Commission Only*

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES

First Mortgage 7 P. C. Gold Bonds

*For sale at 90 and accrued interest.*

Accounts received and Interest Allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Samuel R. Hamlin, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

HIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing buss in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent. loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,

Agents for Cambria County.

Johnstown, Pa.

HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. . . JOHN S. WILSON, Sec

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management. CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

THE RED HORSE POWDERS!

PREPARED BY

C. BROWN,

Druggist, Chemist and Horseman,

MILTON, PA.,

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD!!

FOR ALL GENERAL DISEASES OF

HORSES, STOCK AND POULTRY,

Both as a Preventive and a Cure.

Try Them!--20 & 40 Cts. a Package.

June 23.-1870.-2m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The FARM lately owned by EDWARD A. BURKE, dec'd, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, is offered for sale. Said Farm contains 175 ACRES, 80 acres of which are cleared, the balance being well timbered. The land is of the best quality and the improvements are a GOOD HOUSE, BARN, &c. There is a good ORCHARD on the premises. For terms, which will be made easy, inquire on the premises, or of the undersigned in Allegheny township.—Possession will be given when sale is effected.

JAMES J. KAYLOR,

April 21.-tf. Executor of E. A. Burke, dec'd.


## INSPIRED POETRY.

A prominent star in the literary firmament lately asserted at a public dinner that he firmly believed the moderate use of wine was a source of real inspiration to the poetical mind. Being skeptical as to the truth of this assumption, I determined to test the matter practically by composing a poem, taking a dose of inspiration before commencing each verse. The result, given below, I consider a complete refutation of the assertion of the literary genius referred to. I also consider it one of the most startling arguments ever produced in favor of temperance, and as such commend its teachings to all—especially poets.

AUTUMN.

FIRST DRINK.

Slow and sad the seared leaves drop
From off the forest trees;
The stately corn, with tasseled top,
Bends to the scented breeze.

SECOND DRINK.

The song bird warbled in the shade,
The blue jay shrilly cries,
And the cattle show their tails were made
To brush off the hungry flies.

THIRD DRINK.

A milk-maid with sweet face and figure,
Goes tripping away o'er the green,
Where an ancient white man and a nigger
Are running a threshing machine.

FOURTH DRINK.

The chickens, the turkeys, the ducks and the geese,
Swim 'round on the pond by the mill,
Which is run by an old buffer named Pease,
And I am reliably informed he runs it still.

FIFTH DRINK.

The inebriate son of old Pease fell in
To the pond and was never seen any more.
But his ghost is often observed with a bottle of gin
And some sandwiches, bumming 'round the shore.

SIXTH DRINK.

Pease got mad and hit his hired man a sock-dolager in the jaw,
Then the hired man went for Pease with a stick of wood,
But Pease laid him out with a brick, and so they went to law,
And at last advices that's about how the matter stood.

At this juncture my room mate insisted upon my going to bed, which I only consented to do after being knocked down with a boot-jack.

GREELEY'S PENMANSHIP.—The following is one of the best stories among the many told at the expense of Horace Greeley's shocking chirography: In May last, Mr. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, Illinois, invited Mr. Greeley to lecture there. To this the following reply was sent:

Dear Sir:—I am over worked and growing old. I shall be 60 next Feb. 3. On the whole it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Illinois.

The Illinois lecture committee found the document rather a tough one to decipher, but succeeded at last in extracting its purport to their satisfaction and delight. One can imagine the expression of the Philosopher's countenance when he perused the following reply:

SANDWICH, ILL., May 12.

HORACE GREELEY, *New York Tribune*—Dear Sir: Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it; but would say that your time—Feb. 3d—and terms—$60—are entirely satisfactory. As you did his promise of speaking to [illegible] in this immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you.

Yours, respectfully, M. B. CASTLE.

IN the western part of the State there is a Presbyterian clergyman whose official salary is four hundred and fifty dollars a year. But as it was six months in arrears, the congregation determined to give him a "donation party" to help him along.—It came off—the donation party did. The entire flock was on hand, but the presents that were brought were only 6 rolling pins, a pen wiper and ½ peck of dried apples, crop of 1864! The minister of course had to furnish refreshments, and the company not only discouraged four hams, three and a half pounds of sixty cent butter, and thirteen loaves of bread, but they ate up two pounds of sugar and all the next winter's preserves. To crown all, four spoons were missing. The clergyman says he wants to have just one more donation, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the alms-house. He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham and preserves and enough other succulent diet to keep the entire family for a week, and then laid up against the wall singing "There is rest for the weary." He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub around—this sister won't. He would like to feed her a month on those rolling pins and the pen-wiper just out of revenge.—[Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.


LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL

Saddle & Harness Shop

*IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.*

The subscriber has commenced business at his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all former patrons and the public generally, I invite them to call, with a view of saving money for themselves, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in this or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. O'NEILL.

Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. E. J. DIBBELL has commenced the practice of medicine in Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa.—Office over Register's Store. All professional calls responded to promptly at any hour of the day or night. [De.23.-3m.]

E. H PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [my12.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid [April 21. 1y.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. Bunn, successor to R. S. Bunn, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. K. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..... GEO. W. OATMAN.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

PETER CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED

BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters-patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees.

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,

Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

GEO. C. K. ZAHM. . . . . JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

SLATE!

THE

TWIN CITY

SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters their

VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

ROOFING SLATE!

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Penn'a, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent,

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, Cor. Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [my5.6m.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supee's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE. *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.


A BRAVE ACT.—*Cleveland* tells the following incident of [illegible] part of an English locomotive. An engine left standing at a [illegible] "thrown out of gear," as it is [illegible] that is, its machinery was so [illegible] deranged that it could not move in [illegible] direction; but from this having been [illegible] perfectly done, it at last got [illegible] very slowly at first; but the [illegible] being jerked open, it soon attained [illegible] rible speed, which was all the more [illegible] alarming as it had started on the [illegible] line, and was running toward [illegible] The effect of this, of course, was [illegible] that it must, sooner or later, run [illegible] long into the first down train, and [illegible] seemed no possibility of averting an [illegible] awful accident than had ever taken [illegible] place. A ballast-driver, however, [illegible] who has charge of the train of [illegible] trucks which convey the material [illegible] making the lofty parts for new lines, [illegible] also remove the soil from cuttings, [illegible] the engine running without a driver, [illegible] with wonderful nerve left his seat, and [illegible] at full speed dashed after the flying [illegible] motive. This was desperately [illegible] for, had they encountered a train, [illegible] would not only have been killed, but [illegible] the presence of his engine, would [illegible] rendered the inevitable accident [illegible] fearful—the reader of course will [illegible] that he, too, was running "up" the [illegible] "down" line. However, he caught [illegible] runaway, and leaping from his [illegible] gine on to the tender, he reversed [illegible] engines and ran back to the station [illegible] six miles—as swiftly as he could [illegible] ing there safely, just in advance of [illegible] senger train.

THE MAN WHO WILL LIVE LONG.—[illegible] a proper and well proportioned [illegible] out, however, being too tall. He [illegible] of the middle size, and somewhat [illegible] His complexion is not too florid; [illegible] too much ruddiness in youth is [illegible] of longevity. His hair approaches [illegible] fair rather than to the black. [illegible] strong, but not rough. His head [illegible] big; he has large veins in the [illegible] his shoulders are round rather than [illegible] neck is not too long; his abdomen [illegible] protrude; his hands are large, but [illegible] ly cleft; his foot is rather thick [illegible] and his legs are firm and round. [illegible] broad, arched chest, a strong voice, [illegible] faculty of retaining his breath a [illegible] without difficulty. There is harmony [illegible] parts. His senses are good, but not [illegible] icate. His pulse is slow and regular; [illegible] stomach is excellent, appetite good, [illegible] easy. The joys of the table are not [illegible] of importance; they tone his mind [illegible] ty, and his soul partakes in the [illegible] which they communicate. He does [illegible] merely for the sake of eating, but [illegible] is an hour of daily festivity. He sleeps [illegible] and has not too much thirst; [illegible] ing always a sign of rapid self-consumption. He is serene, loquacious, active, [illegible] of joy, love and hope, but [illegible] impressions of hatred, anger and [illegible] His passions never become violent [illegible] tive. If he ever gives way to [illegible] periences rather a useful glow of [illegible] artificial and gentle fever, without [illegible] flowing of the bile. He is fond, [illegible] ployment, particularly calm meditation, [illegible] agreeable speculation. He is a [illegible] friend to nature and domestic [illegible] has no thirst after honor or riches, [illegible] ishes all thoughts of to morrow.—*the Physiologist.*

TO PEEL PEACHES.—The following [illegible] clip from an exchange, and give it as [illegible] it is worth:

"The following is an excellent [illegible] save trouble as well as consume the [illegible] best part of the peach, which is usually [illegible] thrown away when a knife is used to [illegible] them. Make lye strong as possible of [illegible] ashes and soft water. Fill a basin with [illegible] lye, and when boiling rapidly scald a pint [illegible] or thirteen peaches, and take them out [illegible] immediately, and immerse them in a basin of [illegible] cold water. Take one in your hand, and [illegible] the rind will slip off entirely, leaving the [illegible] beautiful yellow ball; throw it when peeled [illegible] in another pail of pure water, and so on [illegible] until all are done. This process will not [illegible] injure the flavor of the finest peach, as I have [illegible] tried, the old fashioned way of paring with [illegible] the knife will not be adopted. If the lye is [illegible] not strong enough, put into the basin a few [illegible] dipper fulls of clean wood ashes. This is the [illegible] excellent way of rubbing from the skin [illegible] their jackets preparatory to pickling, and [illegible] also for peeling tomatoes.

TO SEAL FRUIT CANS.—A correspondent [illegible] gives a method of closing tin cans in [illegible] states, obviates the usual difficulty in [illegible] sealing. Take one pound of resin and two [illegible] tablespoonful of lard and melt them together; the lard rendering the resin less brittle [illegible] when cold. After filling the can to [illegible] place the tin cap in position, then a [illegible] piece of strong muslin, larger than the top, [illegible] ing in the can, smear one surface with [illegible] milted rosin, and fit smoothly and tightly [illegible] over the cap; when cool, smear the other [illegible] surface of the muslin with the resin. The [illegible] can is readily opened with the application [illegible] of hot water. Glass jars, it is said, may [illegible] be sealed in the same way. The [illegible] method has been tried for some years, and [illegible] it is asserted, has effectually preserved [illegible] canned fruit from the air, while it is [illegible] ready accent to the contents of the can. [illegible] —*Industrial Protector.*

MARRIAGE.—Every man who [illegible] enough to appreciate a woman's [illegible] energy and industry enough to [illegible] and virtue and intelligence enough [illegible] up his children in the way they [illegible] —every such man, we say, should [illegible] And every woman who is able to [illegible] bend the value of a good husband, [illegible] love enough to prompt her to [illegible] his time of trial and weariness, and [illegible] ity enough to prevent her from [illegible] the slave of her extravagance—every [illegible] woman, we say, should marry.


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